

CRAWFORD, GEORGE WASHINGTON, was born in Columbia county, Ga., Dec. 22, 1798. He was graduated from Princeton college in 1820, and was admitted to the bar in 1824. From 1827 to 1831 he was attorney-general of Georgia, and then was elected to the legislature, serving from 1837 till 1841. In 1843 he was elected governor, on the whig ticket, and in 1845 he was re-elected. His administration was an excellent one, distinguished for the adjustment of the state's finances and the restoration of its credit. In securing this end Gov. Crawford pledged his personal estate to the extent of \$150,000. In 1849 he entered the cabinet of President Taylor, as secretary of war, but resigned in 1850, when the president died. In 1861 he presided over the Georgia secession convention. He spent several years in Europe, and on his return lived in retirement at his home in Richmond county, where he died after the war.

M'DONALD, CHARLES JAMES, nineteenth governor of Georgia (1839-43), was born in Charleston, S. C., July 9, 1793. In his early infancy his parents moved to Hancock county, Ga. He received an academic education under the direction of Rev. Nathan S. Beman, and was graduated from Columbia college, South Carolina. He was admitted to the bar in 1817, and a few years later was in the enjoyment of an extensive practice. He was elected solicitor-general of Flint circuit in 1822, judge of the superior court in 1825, state representative in 1830, state senator in 1834 and 1837, and governor in 1839 and 1841. In 1850 he was defeated for governor by Howell Cobb. He was elected judge of the supreme court of Georgia in 1857. As governor, Mr. McDonald was fearless and guided by practical wisdom and integrity. He took an issue with the legislature which caused much excitement. In 1838 the state was suffering from the panic of 1837, and an obligation of \$300,000 had been protested. The legislature refused relief, but, on the contrary, reduced the state taxes 20 per cent. Gov. McDonald promptly outlined and carried out a policy that alleviated the financial distress. He vetoed the act reducing taxes, and when the legislature was about to adjourn, and leaving \$110,000 of expense unprovided for, he boldly closed the treasury and suspended payments. He held his ground, and the measure of relief he recommended was passed. He died Dec. 16, 1860.